

The News and Herald.

VOL. I--NO. 121

WINNSBORO, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Published for the Proprietor by J. C. Bissell.

Selected Story.

ON THE VERGE OF DEATH.

A GYMNAST'S ADVENTURE.

I had among my fellow students a special renown for my skill in every kind of gymnastics. Athletic exercise, in the wildest sense of the term, was to me a pleasure to which I had surrendered myself, body and soul, and in consequence of which I possessed, although not tall and strong, some muscle and a high degree of confidence, while I had acquired, in perilous situations, presence of mind—all of which qualities form even now a considerable portion of my character. When at last my studies were ended, and I had obtained a situation as pastor in western Germany, I did not give up my old inclination for gymnastics, and there was considerable talk one fine day over the circumstance that the young clergyman of the church of St. Blasius had been seen hanging in his legs, and in this headlong position descending his little son, who was crawling under him on the ground. I possessed such an article of humanity, since on my accession to the pastorate, I had steered into the harbor of matrimony.

But my favorite diversion, when I had a few leisure hours, and the sun was not too scorching, consisted in climbing to a narrow projection on the lofty church roof, and walking about there while I smoked my cigar. What a magnificent place this old church roof was! Quite another world than that which lay far below me—a region of rock and stone, without vegetation or water, except when it rained, and the gutters were filled, in which case this special realm presented little attraction. It was a world where I had often indulged in star-gazing. I regarded this airy region as my special province, where I reigned in solitary majesty over my subjects, consisting of clouds and swallows—often a very noisy and intolerable one. It excited in me a merry, perhaps somewhat boyish feeling, as I thought what a look my superintendent would put on me when he heard of my excursions in the narrow, gloomy towers, between great grinning stone heads, fat cherubs, acolytes and garters of zinc, or on the pinnacles of the towers, from which was presented a wide prospect over a picturesque landscape.

Sometimes I climbed down in the broad gutter in the middle of the roof, from which nothing was to be seen above but the blue heavens and the swarming swallows, and below, the broad paved church square, on which, a hundred and twenty feet beneath, the people crept about like ants.

It was during one of these excursions that the event occurred which I will relate, and which thoroughly cured me for several months of my desire for roof-climbing. I must first inform you that, around the outside of the cathedral, just where the roof terminated, ran a smooth projecting ledge, about a foot wide. Under this, considerably lower, just above the great entrance gate, was a huge stone projection, which formerly supported a colossal figure of St. Peter, holding a great iron lantern. The statue had long ago disappeared, and half of the lantern was broken off, so that what was left had the appearance of an arm chair without legs.

Standing on the stone eaves one day, above this relic of past centuries, the thought suddenly seized me that it would be an amusement of a new and original kind to swing myself down and enjoy my cigar in this fantastic arm chair.

Without hesitating a moment, I turned around, knelt down, seized the eaves with convulsive grasp, and the next instant was dangling in mid-air over the abyss, more than a hundred feet from the earth.

As I looked, in this situation, under me at the defective lantern, I found that I was not directly over it—indeed, it was too far further from the wall than I had thought. This circumstance, however, caused me little anxiety. Giving myself a swing, by which I easily pressed one foot against the building, I sprang safely into my resting place in the broken lantern.

Here I sat a long time, smoking my cigar, drumming with my heels on the wall, and complacently enjoying the cool of the evening and the magnificent prospect.

The sun was setting before I thought of undertaking my return, which I was especially induced to do by the sight of one or two persons, who were standing below and gazing up at me.

It was not three minutes before quite a crowd of people had gathered about them to enjoy the spectacle of a man sitting in St. Peter's lantern.

ing left me but to press my hands upon the seat behind me, raise myself so, and draw my legs after me until they could rest between my hands and the lantern. Then I could rise to my full height, and turn around on my own axis. This way of raising yourself every gymnast knows and practices, but every one knows, too, what an exertion of muscular strength in hands and arms is necessary in this procedure, and that any mistake would occasion a failure—perhaps, too, a fall below.

Now, there is a vast difference between a bar erected on level ground, and an iron lantern on the wall of a church a hundred feet high, from which a fall upon the rough pavement must have an absolutely fatal effect.

The more I considered my situation the less it pleased me, and there I sat and smiled feebly at the multitude below, which increased every moment, ashamed to cry for help, or make known my fear.

"Well," said I to myself, "if I sit here any longer I shall lose every favorable chance to escape. It is ludicrous to become bewildered, like a child that has gone astray in climbing, quite aside from the astonishing position descending his little son, who was crawling under him on the ground. I possessed such an article of humanity, since on my accession to the pastorate, I had steered into the harbor of matrimony.

In the space of a minute I stood on my legs in the lantern, and wondered at my foolish weakness, when I observed, to my terror, that I still had the most difficult part of my undertaking to perform. Raising my hands above my head to seize the smooth stone eaves, I became aware that they were at least a foot and a half beyond my reach. In vain did I rise on my tiptoes and stretch out my arms convulsively; it seemed highly probable that I should have to spend the night in this situation.

This was truly no agreeable consideration; for the seat was only just large enough for me to sit upright in, and if I fell asleep, which was possible, I should be precipitated headlong upon the pavement. Then they could collect my bones the next morning.

At this critical moment I was rejoiced by the appearance of the sexton on the eaves. He had missed me, and had come to seek me.

"Silbermann," I cried, interrupting his exclamations of astonishment, "I am, as you see, in a peculiar dilemma, since I cannot reach the eaves. You must help me. It is no use to bring a rope, since you would not have room to brace yourself. If you bend down, however, and reach into your hand, you can exert your entire strength, and raise me. You are a powerful man, and I am not particularly heavy."

"Oh, sir, I am sure that I cannot lift you," he replied.

"My good man, you must!" I asserted. "I cannot indeed pass the whole night in this situation, and, moreover, I might pick up my bundle to-morrow immediately, when this stupid story became known. Do not be foolish, therefore, and give me your hand."

In reply the sexton crouched down unwillingly, and stretched out his hand, which I firmly seized with both mine by the wrist, while I swung myself out into mid-air. I felt one or two convulsive jerks, and was drawn up about half a foot, but then at once let down again. He could not raise me.

I looked up. Such a visage as met my gaze, may I never in my life see again! It was pale as death; the protruding eyes stared with the expression of measureless terror into the abyss beneath us, and a cold sweat stood upon his forehead. "Let go!" he cried. "Curses upon you, let go! You will be ank my arm! I can hold on no longer, and shall be dashed in pieces!"

He wailed like a child, at this moment of extreme peril. My hair rose—my brain reeled. I expected myself every instant to plunge below. My desperation gave me coolness, and I was surprised at the clearness and consistency with which I spoke.

"Silbermann," I said, "listen to me, and cease this unreasonable clamor. I can feel that you are gaining the counterpoise more and more every successive second. If I let go of you I shall perish; if not, we both will, and I assure you that I shall not let go, as long as I can hold on. You had better, therefore, draw me up at once."

through the country, had taken his seat in the lantern, and this version of the story was currently believed. Although the gymnastic mania was not entirely frightened out of me by this adventure, it only remained in a modified form, and I have since confined my athletic exploits to places less perilous than the scene of those moments of terror.

The Mode of Declaring the Vote for President.

The country has long ago ceased to feel astonishment at anything said or done by President Grant. It is prepared any morning to read in the journals that he has reversed the policy or retracted the professions of the day before. He is so used to scolding and so much in the habit of playing the partisan, that his violent tirade delivered to an agent of the Associated Press a few days since was looked upon as a matter of course. When he admitted that he viewed public events purely in a party light and sought to shape them to subserve party ends, everybody was ready to acknowledge the truth of the admission. Since the President discovered that he was not the choice of the people for a third term, he has acted as if he was taking his revenge on them. He has undertaken to regulate the internal affairs of several Southern States, seeking by the aid of alien troops and bayonets to return their popular vote in the way it should go. Only yesterday he came to the front with some astounding declarations. These hint pretty strongly at the probability of civil war, but likewise convey the assurance that he is vigilant; that he has the power, and will not hesitate to use it if any occasion arise, to call out the militia to supplement the regular army. He refers to a precedent for the use of the national guard on an occasion of civil disturbance.

What President Grant is driving at is not easy to see. His position and his talk are equally ambiguous. He says that he will pursue a certain course in regard to the count of the electoral vote for President. That is plain enough. He will recognize, he says, and will see placed in possession of the government the person who shall be declared by the President of the Senate to have been elected. He denies that he is the judge of the election, but he will by force of arms sustain the decision of one whom he makes the judge of it. He thus judges the whole matter which he denies that he has any intention to judge, and places the ultimate decision securely in the breast of an individual.

Better than these threats was the action of the House of Representatives, some days ago, in adopting a resolution which provides for the appointment of a committee to act with a committee of the Senate to devise some method of counting the electoral vote. It was met in the Senate by a motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer it to a select committee of seven Senators, with power to prepare and report such a measure as will secure a lawful count of the electoral vote, and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, with power to confer with the House committee. On Monday this resolution was taken up and agreed to by a unanimous vote without discussion.

This is a plain indication that both the Senate and House of Representatives approach the settlement of this grave matter in a higher spirit than the President does. It is tantamount to saying that his mode of doing it will not be their mode. The country has had too much of returning boards to now put up with a returning President of the Senate, although he may be surrounded by the bayonets and be acting under the orders of the President of the United States.—*Columbia Register.*

The governor of Alabama has placed funds in New York to pay the interest due on the 1st of January on the Alabama new bonds issued in exchange of the old ones. The government has also sufficient funds to pay the interest due January 1st on the other State obligations.

On Wednesday last an immigrant train of eleven wagons passed through Gainesville, Ga., to settle on lands below Ocala, Fla., where many of the immigrants had bought homesteads. It is rumored that a large party has started from Missouri bound for the Land of Flowers.

The negroes of Raleigh, North Carolina, have decided to postpone their emancipation celebration for 1877, as they wish to see Vice in inaugurated—for which event North Carolina is making great preparations.

A gentleman of Camilla, Georgia, has 3,500 sheep, which cost him annually fourteen cents per head. From each one he clips three pounds of wool which he sells at thirty cents per pound.

The House of Representatives in Congress has passed a bill ordering President Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to surrender Chandler's dispatches.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Conference.

From the News and Courier.

This body convened for its ninety-first annual session in Chester, S. C., at 10 o'clock, A. M., December 13, 1876, Bishop Hubbard H. Kavanaugh presiding. The attendance of members, lay and clerical, was good; nearly as large as on former occasions, though the depressed financial condition of our people it was feared would keep many at home. The session was a harmonious one, delightfully so, and the members of the Conference will long remember the generous hospitality dispensed by the citizens of Chester.

The following persons were admitted on trial into the Conference: R. Herbert Jones, Ervin G. Price, Allison B. Lee, Thomas E. Gilbert, Joseph F. Meringo, LeGrand G. Walker, Armand C. LeGetto, Henry B. Brown and Wm. P. Meadows. On Sabbath morning, after a sermon by Bishop Kavanaugh, thirteen young ministers were ordained deacons, and after a sermon by Dr. McFerrin, at 7 P. M., nine others were ordained elders. A pleasing incident connected with the ordination services was the presence of the venerable Rev. Dr. Plumer, of the Presbyterian Church, who assisted in the imposition of hands in the ordination of elders, and delivered an earnest and eloquent address to the class. The Doctor's presence and address were a benediction to those who listened to his godly counsel.

Among the reports and resolutions adopted by the Conference the following may be mentioned as of general interest: A resolution requesting the College of Bishops to grant this Conference the second Wednesday in December of each year as the first day of its annual meeting.

A resolution directing the committees of examination to call their classes together on the Tuesday before the first day of the session at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The committee on fraternity submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Whereas the commissioners of the M. E. Church and of the M. E. Church South at their meeting at Cape May, N. J., in the month of August, did, in the most excellent Christian spirit and with entire unanimity, adopt a basis of fraternity alike honorable to both churches, therefore,

Resolved, That the South Carolina Conference hereby expresses her gratification at the happy result of a commission for the appointment of which she formally made petition to the last General Conference, and accepting as entirely satisfactory the above named basis of adjustment will endeavor to fulfill the conditions of the same in the like Christian spirit that led to its unanimous adoption.

Resolved, That this Conference has heard with deep sorrow of the death of Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., chairman of our commissioners, and hereby tender a sincere condolence to the family of our deceased and beloved brother.

Dr. A. M. Shipp was appointed to prepare a history of Methodism in the bounds of the South Carolina Conference.

The report of the educational committee represented Wofford College at Spartanburg as having enjoyed gratifying success during the past year. The faculty is fully organized, composed of able men, and no institution in our country is better officered than this.

Columbia Female College, under the Presidency of Dr. Jones, is as prosperous as, under the financial depression of the times, could be expected. The president has introduced new features in the curriculum of this institution, which will add much to its usefulness, and a bright future is confidently expected. Cokesbury School, F. A. Connor, A. M., rector, is also moving forward in its work, contributing its share towards educating our young men. These three institutions of learning, under the care of the South Carolina Conference, call for the special support of our people. An assessment of four thousand dollars, to be equally divided between Wofford and Columbia Female College, was ordered to be made upon the churches of this Conference.

The Appointments.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—T. E. WANNA-MAKER, P. E.

Charleston—Trinity, J. A. Porter Bethel, W. H. Fleming. Spring Street, R. L. Harper. Berkeley circuit, S. D. Vaughan. Cainhoy circuit and mission, L. C. Lloyd and O. N. Rountree.

Cypress circuit, G. H. Poozer. Summerville circuit and mission, J. C. Russell. St. Paul Mission, St. George's circuit, P. F. Kistler. Bamberg circuit, W. P. Mounzer. Colleton circuit, C. C. Fishburne. Walterboro circuit, J. L. Sify. Allendale circuit, J. B. Massobian. Black Swamp circuit, L. G. Walker.

(Yemassee circuit, B. G. Jones. Hardenville circuit and mission, J. C. Bissell.

ORANOROUGH DISTRICT—W. MARTIN, P. E.

Orangeburg station, S. A. Weber. Orangeburg circuit, D. D. Dantzler. Branchville circuit, Thos. Rysor. Providence circuit, Wm. Hutto. St. Matthew circuit, J. H. Zimmerman. Upper St. Matthew circuit, M. L. Banks. Upper Orange circuit, A. R. Danner. Edisto circuit, D. J. Simmons. Edisto mission, M. M. Ferguson. Graham circuit, A. J. Cantelero. Williston circuit, M. A. McKibben. Ellenton circuit, R. H. Jones. Aiken mission, S. H. Browne. Graniteville and Langley mission, J. B. Campbell.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—E. J. MENNARD, P. E.

Washington Street, J. T. Wightman. Marion Street, J. Walter Dickson. Columbia circuit, T. W. Munterlyn. Winnsboro station, G. W. Walker. Fairfield circuit, J. M. Loyd, A. C. Walker. Chester station, J. E. Carlisle. West Chester circuit, M. H. Poozer. East Chester circuit, J. W. Kelly, W. W. Williams. Rock Hill circuit, R. W. Barber. Yorkville station, W. S. Martin. York circuit, L. A. Johnson, superintendent. Lexington circuit, C. D. Rowell. Lexington Fork circuit, J. E. Watson. Leesville circuit, T. J. Clyde. Edgeland circuit, S. Leard.

FLORENCE DISTRICT—W. C. POWERS, P. E.

Florence station, A. J. Stafford. Liberty Chapel, W. D. Kirkham. Darlington station, J. O. Wilson. Society Hill circuit, W. L. Pugh. Darlington circuit, L. M. Hester. Lower Darlington circuit, E. T. Hodges. Cheraw station, W. Thomas. Timmonsville circuit, G. H. Wells, A. C. LeGetto. Lynchburg circuit, J. B. Platt. North Williamburg circuit, J. S. Beasley. Kingstree station, D. Tiller. Black River circuit and mission, H. J. Morgan. Gourdin circuit and mission, R. L. Duffie. Sumpt circuit, H. Bascom Brown. Georgetown station, W. T. Capers. Johnsonville circuit, G. W. Gaffin. Lynch's Creek circuit and mission, J. C. Counts.

SUMTER DISTRICT—A. M. CHIBETZ, P. E.

Sumter station, R. N. Wells. Sumter circuit, J. C. Stoll, Felix L. Bavin. Bishopville circuit, J. T. Kilgo. Camden station, G. W. Whitman. Manning circuit, D. J. McMillan. Santee circuit, J. L. Shuford. Richland Fork circuit and mission, L. M. Little. Hanging Rock circuit, W. H. Kirton. Chestfield circuit, J. W. Murray. Lower Chesterfield circuit, W. H. Atrial; S. Jones, superintendent. Zoar circuit and mission, to be supplied by C. A. Puyler. Fort Mills circuit, J. L. Stokes; J. F. England, superintendent.

MARION DISTRICT—H. A. C. WALKER, P. E.

Marion station, A. J. Stokes. Marion circuit, J. W. McJrvey. Buck Swamp circuit, S. J. Hill, A. B. Lee. Little Rock circuit, F. Auld; J. R. Little, superintendent. South Marlboro circuit, G. T. Herman. Bennettsville circuit, Thomas Mitchell, T. E. Gilbert. North Marlboro circuit, J. C. Davis. Wescanaw circuit and mission, W. Carson. Little River circuit and mission, D. W. Seals. Bucksville station, J. W. Welling. Conwayboro station, L. Wood. Conwayboro circuit and mission, to be supplied by L. Seabrook. Poe Dee circuit and mission, I. J. Newberry.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT—H. M. MOON, P. E.

Spartanburg station, J. M. Carlisle. Union station, A. H. Lester. Cherokee circuit, J. F. Smith. Cane Creek circuit, D. Z. Dantzler. Jonesville circuit, G. M. Boyd. Goshen Hill circuit, R. R. Dagnall. Laurens circuit, J. A. Mood, A. G. Gantt. Limestone Springs circuit, J. B. Wilson. Black Station circuit, E. L. Archer. Clinton circuit, W. W. Jones. Belmont circuit, W. W. Mood. Gowanville circuit, B. M. Boozer. Rich Hill circuit, A. P. Avant. W. Smith and W. W. Dunoan.

Professors in Wofford College. A. M. Shipp, Professor Vanderbilt University.

R. C. Oliver, Sunday School Agent. F. M. Kennedy, Editor S. C. Advocate.

COKEBURY DISTRICT—M. FROW, P. E.

Cokesbury station, R. D. Smart. Cokesbury circuit, W. A. Clarke, E. G. Price. Abbeville station, W. S. Wightman. Abbeville circuit, N. K. Melton. South Abbeville circuit, S. P. H. Elwell. Lowndesville station, W. H. Lawton. Tumbling Shoals circuit, J. B. Traywick. Greenwood circuit, R. P. Franks, LeRoy E. Eady. Newberry station, C. H. Fritzel. Newberry circuit, T. G. Heibert, J. W. Atrial. North Newberry circuit, J. W. Humbert. Sunda circuit, J. A. Clifton.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT—O. A. DARR, P. E.

Greenville station, A. Geke Smith. Greenville circuit, A. W. Jones. Fairville circuit, J. K. McClain. J. J. Mozingo, J. A. Wood, superintendent. Fork Shoals circuit, J. Finger. Williamston station, S. Lander. Brushy Creek circuit, J. J. Workman. Anderson station, H. F. Christyberg. Anderson circuit and mission, A. Elynn. Shallow Fork circuit, T. P. Phillips. Sandy Spring circuit, J. Attaway. Puffleton circuit, S. R. Jones. Pickens circuit, A. W. Walker. Pickens mission, E. M. Merritt. Wallonia and Seneca City circuit, J. J. Neville. Oconee mission, W. P. Meadows. Westminster circuit and mission, C. D. Mauu. Williamston Female College, S. Lander, President. Transferred—G. F. Round to N. C. Conference, and U. S. Bird to Florida Conference.

The Time for the Election of County Officers.

We have received several inquiries in relation to the question of the legality of the elections of county officers held on the 7th of November.

The different constructions which have been given of the Constitution and Acts of Assembly arise from the failure to distinguish between the general election of members of the General Assembly and State officers, and the general election of county officers.

By Article II, Section II, of the Constitution of 1868, it is provided that the first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held in April of that year; and the second election shall be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1870, and forever thereafter on the same day in every second year.

By Art. XIV, Section 10, it is provided that the election for all State officers shall be held at the same time as is provided for that of members of the General Assembly, and the election for those officers whose terms of service are for four years shall be held at the time of each alternate general election.

By Art. IV, Section 20, it is provided that the Judge of the Court of Probate thereby established shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties for the term of two years.

By Sec. 27 of the same Article, it is provided that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall be elected in each County by the electors thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Similar provisions are made for the offices of Solicitor (Sec. 29) and Sheriff and Coroner (Sec. 30). The Constitution does not prescribe the time at which these County officers shall be elected.

The Act of Assembly, ratified 14th February, 1870, 14th S. J., 338, entitled, "An Act to provide for a general election of County officers," provides that there shall be a general election for the election of the various county officers (elective) held in each county on the third Wednesday of October, 1870, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, the officers otherwise provided for, in the Constitution of the State excepted.

after 1870, on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in every second year.

The Act of Assembly to amend Section I, Chapter VIII, Title 2, Part I, of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to the time of holding general elections, approved 19th of March, 1871, 15th S. J., 783, amends the above section of the General Statutes so as to read: "The next general election in this State shall be held pursuant to the provisions of amendment to Art. 2, Sec. 11, of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1874, and forever thereafter on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in every second year."

The Constitution of 1868 fixed the time for election of Senators and Representatives, and State officers on the third Wednesday of October, but did not fix the time for the election of County officers. The time for the election of county officers was fixed by the Act of 14th February, 1870, for the third Wednesday in October. The amendment of the Constitution changed the time for the general election of Senators and Representatives and State officers to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the Act of 10th March 1874, passed in pursuance thereof, fixed the time in accordance therewith.

But no act has been passed by the Legislature altering or amending the act of 14th February, 1870, fixing the time for the election of County officers on the third Wednesday in October, and the time of election continues the same, and elections for county officers held on the 7th of November last are, therefore, illegal and void.—*News and Courier.*

The Electoral Vote.

Following the favorite Republican party rule that the State returning board or governor's certificate decides the electoral vote, Gov. Tilden and not Gov. Hayes has 185 votes, and is the President elect. But one of these comes from Oregon, and is not seriously claimed by the Democrats, while it is most stoutly disputed by the Republicans. A favorite plan of the extreme Republicans now is for their President of the Senate to pick out the Republican returns from Oregon, giving Hayes the three votes, and rejecting the other, but count in the Louisiana and Florida votes, and so elect their president by just the number necessary,—ignoring and denying all along the right of Congress to determine questions of contested returns, or indeed, have anything whatsoever to do with the business except as a question of law. Next, the Republican party papers have been circulating themselves in this theory, and saying it should be adopted at the White House and by Republican leaders in Congress as a bribe and a threat, though it is directly in the face of his favorite measure for settling electoral vote disputes,—"Party and Logan in England" (Nov. 20, p. 3), and the other leading senators and representatives are at present dodging the question, however, and, considering their record last session and before, and the great balance of precedents the other way, it certainly can only need the demonstration of conservative public opinion to carry them against this most revolutionary innovation, and decide both Houses to insist their common right to settle all disputes. In such an event, we shall probably have a peaceful presidential inauguration, the choice depending upon the further examination of the Louisiana question by Congressional committees, and the final decision upon the vote of that State. The Democrats are a good deal excited at the plans of the extreme party Republicans, and mean to make a hot fight against them; but the talk of an appeal to arms has disappeared, and there is now a rapidly increasing faith in a settlement of the question by Congress.

Great destitution is reported all over the North.

A very fatal disease is killing off the horses about Raleigh, N. C.

The Reverend John Spaulding of Louisville, Ky., has lately been appointed Bishop of the new Catholic See of Peoria, Illinois.

The girls of Athens, Georgia, have recently organized a B. W. I. (beaux wanted immediately) Club.

At Washington on the 16th inst., between four and five hundred women were discharged from the bureau of engraving and printing.

The Augusta canal has been formally transferred to the city of Augusta, for the consideration of \$40,000.

The St. Charles Hotel, of Toledo, Ohio, with most of its contents, was burned on the 16th inst. The loss is about \$10,000—insurance \$6,000.

The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has lately purchased New York property to the value of \$3,000,000.

Columbus, Georgia, has two specimens of fish, resembling perch, which were recently caught out of the mud in a field near that city.